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length of day and night, and the cause of twilight. Then follows an explanation of the method for determining latitude from the sun's meridian altitude. The discussion of the tides, chapter IX, is far from creditable. Besides being cumbersome and poorly arranged, it is, as the student will read it, distinctly incorrect. The methods of map projection are elaborately described, with rather too much emphasis on the construction of the projections, and not enough on the essential characters of the resulting maps. The last four chapters present much interesting material relating to our government land surveys, the members of the solar system other than the earth, and the history of mathematical geography.

In the appendix certain matters are further elaborated, including the subject of tides, the further treatment of which is too complicated to be of value to many who will use the book. A glossary of technical terms is placed at the end of the text.

All teachers of Physical Geography will find this book full of interesting material pertinent to that part of their subject dealing with the earth as a globe. In general the explanations are clear, and the subject matter attractively presented.

D. W. J.

A Handbook of Cyprus. Compiled by Sir J. T. Hutchinson and Claude Delaval Cobham. xii and 132 pp., Frontispiece, Two Maps and Index. Edward Stanford, London, 1907. (Price, 2s. 6d.)

The fifth edition of this excellent handbook. With every issue it has been carefully revised and it has attained a high standard of completeness and accuracy. The traveller with geographical or geological leanings will find much to assist and stimulate his studies; if his curiosity tends towards commerce and industry he will find here all leading facts relating to agriculture, fisheries, forests, irrigation works, mineral industries, harbors, and communications. The flora of the island is summarized and there is a list of birds and several pages on wild animals and sport. The principal towns, the antiquities, mythology, and history of Cyprus, together with facts about the population, government, finance, and institutions, are adequately presented. The book ends with an assortment of useful information and hints for tourists. It is the standard guide to this island.

Australasia.—Vol. 1. Australia and New Zealand. By J. W. Gregory. Second edition, rewritten. xxiv and 657 pp., 33 Maps and Diagrams, 80 Illustrations, and Index. Edward Stanford, London, 1907. (Price, 15s.)

This new issue of Australia and New Zealand is in Stanford's *Compendium of Geography and Travel*. The previous edition was by Dr. A. Russel Wallace and his authorship guaranteed a book of superior merit. During recent years the geographical materials concerning Australia have grown very rapidly and it was felt that a revision of Dr. Wallace's book would not be adequate. Professor Gregory of the University of Glasgow was therefore engaged to write a new work. The responsibility could not have been entrusted to more competent hands. Dr. Gregory is to-day one of the leading authorities on the geography and geology of Australia and that field of labour absorbed him for several years until he was recently recalled to professional duties in Great Britain.

In the present volume the maps have been increased from 14 to 33 and the illustrations from 69 to 80. Some of the maps are superior in execution to those